

This year's national basketball championship is a hotly contested one. The Central Army Club recently beat Minsk RTI 104-90 (photo). Kaunas Zalgiris lead the championship standings. Photo by Sergei Proszukov

EUROPEAN CUPS ON

The Riga TTT club scored their third win in the European Winners Cup quarterfinals tournament, downing Andorra, 67-56, in Paris. Visiting Monting (Zagreb) beat Prague Vysoké Škol, 82-73, in the Czechoslovak capital. The two are in the same group as the TTT.

In the men's European Winners Cup finals the Central Army Club twice met Macrahi Tel Aviv in Brussels, winning the first game 78-69 and going down 80-84 in the next one. Milan Olimpia beat visiting Zagreb Cibona, 80-76.

VICTORY OF YOUNG FOOTBALL PLAYERS

In Leningrad, the Soviet junior team-1 drew 0-0 with the FRG team in the last game of the international junior tournament in memory of Valentin Granatkin. FIFA first vice-president, to take first place. The winners amassed eight points.

Second place was taken by France (7 points) and third — by Czechoslovakia (6). West Germany is fourth (4), the USSR-2 team is fifth (3).



People of all ages attended the popular "Mozhayski-track" race recently held outside Moscow. Photo by Vitaly Bingodurov

"Moscow News" and "MIN information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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DEAR READERS,

"MIN information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information as regards life in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

Absolute result of Alma-Ata Dynamo

The games of the first round of the first stage of the national division water polo championship have come to a close in Moscow and Tbilisi. In the 15 games played in the capital of Georgia a total of 144 goals were scored and 105 conceded and not a single draw was registered. The country's title and cup holders Alma-Ata Dynamo, who scored five victories in five games, were especially impressive.

The champions are ahead with ten points, followed by Tbilisi and Leningrad Dynamo. Both teams have six points each.

On the closing day of the round in the Moscow group, the Moscow University team suffered their first defeat, going down to the Central Navy Club, 10-9.

After the first round in the Moscow group, Moscow University and the Central Navy Club totalled eight points each, and Moscow Dynamo six.



The Central Navy Club edged Moscow University 10-9 in a recent national championship game. Photo by Yuri Tutov

The second round of the USSR championship begins on January 28. The top league will continue to compete in Baku and Kiev.

RALLY OF LOSSES AND SORROW

The Paris-Dakar rally, the most difficult auto and motor cycle race of the season, is drawing to a close. It finishes on January 20.

The winner of the longest and most complex, 2,400 km stage through the Sahara desert was the French crew Andre Trossat-Eric Bravinne, driving a Soviet Lada-2121 (Niva). But in the general (absolute) standings they are still in second place.

Now in the lead are Jacky Ickx with French actor Claude Brasseur as navigator, in a Mercedes. In third place is the French crew Michel-Louis, in a Range Rover. They are over an hour behind Trossat and Bravinne.

Only 49 motor cycles and 118 cars out of the 200 cars and 600 motor cycles which started out

on the first day of the New Year from the Eiffel Tower in Paris, are still in the race. The other competitors dropped out due to breakdowns or accidents or just got lost. The 30-year-old French cyclist Jean-Noel Pinseau on a Yamaha died after a fall. This was the fourth time he had taken part in the rally.

After an accident last year in which they sought for six days for Mark Thatcher, son of the British prime minister, the organizers now use radars and helicopters to seek out missing competitors. However, some crews are still unaccounted for and the search for them is complicated by a sandstorm.

Boris MIKHAILOV

RECORD HAS 'GROWN UP'

The 23-year-old American sportsman Billy Olson has vaulted 575 cm., competing at what is believed to be the first big international athletic event this season, held in a covered stadium in the Canadian capital. The height taken by Olson — the record for the world's gym — the former world achievement set by Olson himself eleven months ago has grown up by one centimetre.

SCHRAMM BELOW PAR

European figure-skating winner and world silver medalist Norbert Schramm, of West Germany, ranked as a hot favourite for this season's world top awards, has failed to win the national championship at Oberdorf.

He fell three times in the free programme, eventually running up to Heiko Fischer.

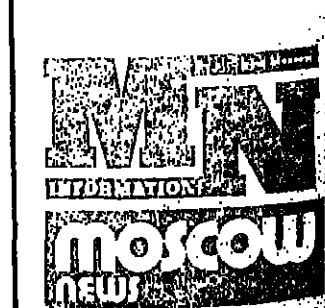
West Germany's top female skater Katarina Wittner, who came fourth in last year's world championship, ran up to Manuela Ruben.

The championship was seen as a dress rehearsal for West Germany, which will host the European championship due in Dortmund on January 31-February 5.

TENNIS NEWS

The USSR lost to Britain, 1-2, in a King's Cup early match (the Cup is the European winter championship).

The fate of the match was sealed in the doubles, in which Buster Mottram and Andrew Jarrett prevailed over Borisov and Pugayev, 6-3, 6-3.



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Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee meets in session

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has met to consider a range of foreign policy issues.

The conference discussed the results of talks with a PLO delegation led by the Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasser Arafat. They stressed the significance of the talks for the continued coordination of action between the USSR and the PLO in connection with the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem.

The Politbureau heard a report on the Madrid Meeting of the member states of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in connection with the resumption of the meeting's work.

The Politbureau heard a report by its member, Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov, on the Prague Session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States.

The participants also reviewed the results of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea and measures resulting from its new convention regulating basic issues on the use of the World Ocean and its riches.

GROMYKO RETURNS TO MOSCOW

On January 21, the USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko returned to Moscow from abroad.

The Soviet Foreign Minister paid an official friendly visit to the GDR. During his conversations with Erich Honecker he discussed the further strengthening and consolidation of relations between the two countries, as well as some international issues.

Gromyko preceded his visit to the GDR by an official visit to Bonn where he had gone at the

invitation of the FRG government. In West Germany he had talks with the FRG Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He also met the Federal President, Karl Carstens, the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Hans-Jochen Vogel, Member of the SDPG Presidium and the SDPG Candidate for Chancellorship, Herbert Mies, Chairman of the German Communist Party, SDPG Chairman Willy Brandt and Chairman of the Christian Social Union Franz Josef Strauss.



The antiwar movement is gaining momentum on both sides of the Atlantic. Left photo: A British picket outside the US military base at Upper Hayford, Oxfordshire, where it is planned to locate a Cruise missile control and guidance centre. Right photo: Ottawa residents picket against the Trudeau government decision authorizing the Pentagon to try out Cruise missiles at the Algonquin testing ground.

Round the Soviet Union

● THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE URENGOI-POMARY-UZH-GOROD EXPORT-ORIENTED GAS PIPELINE HAS REACHED THE HALFWAY MARK with the welding of 2,500 kilometres of piping. The pipeline is to be completed this year.

● SPRING FLOODS WILL NO LONGER THREATEN THE BYELORUSSIAN TOWN OF BREST AND NEIGHBOURING VILLAGES, for construction work has

come to an end of hydrotechnical projects on the Zapadny Bug River which will offer secure protection from flooding this spring already. The work will also enable over 1,000 hectares of water meadows to be put under the plough.

● WITH THE COMING INTO OPERATION OF A POWERFUL RELAY STATION SITUATED SOME 4,000 METRES ABOVE SEA LEVEL, TELEVISION HAS ARRIVED IN THE OUTLYING REGIONS OF SOUTHERN KIROVIA. Using the Orbita and Ekran systems the station enables residents of mountainous villages to receive not just local, but also central TV programmes.

SOVIET ARTISTS' APPEAL TO THEIR COLLEAGUES WORLDWIDE

All genuine art has always striven to fill the world with harmony, kindness and humanity and has always embodied the cardinal ideas of its time. This is stressed in an appeal by Soviet artists addressed to their colleagues throughout the world adopted at the 6th Congress of Soviet Artists which has just ended in Moscow.

There is no more vital issue today than the preservation of peace. It is printed out. The speculations on the inevitability of global conflict, on the advantages offered by a preventive strike and on "limited" nuclear war are monstrous. How can one talk of the purity of the neutron bomb, which kills all living things while preserving inanimate objects of cultural value? Can one imagine anything more tragic than masterpieces of art on a dead planet?

We urge all men of art, it is stressed in the appeal, whatever your nationality, political convictions, aesthetic views or predilections, to contribute via your art, public activities and the passion of your hearts to the prevention of nuclear disaster — to build up friendship and cooperation among peoples and promote mutual understanding.

For four days the congress summed up and considered the crucial problems and goals facing Soviet artists, among them the combined impact of all forms of art — whether monumental or easel painting — on the spiritual enrichment of the Soviet people.

At the first plenary meeting of the Board of the USSR Artists Union Nikolai Fomchenkov was re-elected as chairman and Tair Salakhov as first secretary.

550 entries for Moscow Film Festival

Representatives of more than 100 countries and international and national organizations are expected in Moscow next July to take part in the 13th International Film Festival, said Filipp Vornash, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and of the Moscow Film Festival's Organizing Committee, addressing a press conference attended by Soviet and foreign journalists.

The festival to be held under the traditional motto "For Humanism in Cinema: Art, for Peace and Friendship Among Nations" will consist of three competitions: full-length movies, short- and children's films. About 550 films are expected to be entered, some to be shown

outside the competition. International juries will award gold and silver medals for the best entries and film makers will also receive awards from Soviet public organizations.

As part of the festival it is intended to hold a discussion on the topical problems of modern cinema. A film festival will also be organized.

Filipp Vornash expressed confidence that the festival will reveal major tendencies in the development of progressive world cinema and promote the further expansion of international cultural contacts and the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding among nations.



CALL FOR BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Hoi Chi Minh City. An appeal to speed up the adoption of an international convention on prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons has come from Hoi Chi Minh City where the International Symposium on the Study of Chemical Agents on the Human Body and the Environment has just come to an end. The symposium was attended by 140 scientists from 21 countries, including doctors, chemical engineers, biologists, and specialists in ecology.

The plenary meetings and workshops were presented with dozens of reports and papers on the chemical warfare conducted

by the United States against the Vietnamese people and on its consequences.

In the final document they adopted, delegates point out that the so-called operation Wrench carried out in South Vietnam in 1961-1972 was an undeclared chemical war which in scale, duration and consequences is without precedent in the history of mankind.

Delegates have called on scientists in all countries to take joint action to deal with the fatal consequences of chemical warfare. They stressed that scientific and comprehensive aid to the Vietnamese people is a vital necessity.

Results of American-Japanese summit

Washington. During their meeting in the White House, President Reagan and the Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone discussed differences over trade, the economic crisis which has overtaken the West, and the general atmosphere in the world with emphasis on the situation in Asia, Japan's military programme, East-West relations and other issues.

During the talks, Washington, bent on its policy of international tension, exerted pressure

on Japan to militarize still further and to expand its military role in Asia and the Far East. Speaking to correspondents, Ronald Reagan said that Japan had agreed to do more towards sharing the burden of military preparations being undertaken by the United States and its allies, and had promised to play a growing role in this respect.

President Reagan admitted that trade and economic differences continue to place a heavy burden on American Japanese relations.

Chinese 'NO' to contracts with USA

Peking. The Chinese government has decided to discontinue the signing of new contracts this year for imports of cotton, chemical fibre and soy beans from the United States. In an official statement released by the Xinhua news agency, a representative for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations also says China will reduce its purchases of other agricultural products from the United States.

It is believed in the journalistic community that these measures have been taken in retaliation for the American administration's recent decision to introduce unilateral restrictions on textile imports from China. As has already been reported, the four rounds of the Sino-American talks over increases in the exports of Chinese textiles to the United States produced no results.



The wheeler-dealer in zero options. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

European Parliament recognizes Palestinian rights

Brussels. At a session in Strasbourg, deputies at the European Parliament have carried a resolution which calls for a speedy "global, peaceful, just and long-term" settlement in the Middle East. The resolution demands first and foremost the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The resolution passed by a majority of 135 votes to 25, with 32 abstentions. It has attracted great attention in Western Europe. The Brussels newspaper, "La Libre Belgique", notes that for the first time Western Europe has recognized the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the "establishment of a Palestinian state". Up to now, most EEC countries, with representatives in the European Parliament, have yielded to pressure from the United States and Israel and have avoided such formulas in their documents.

CIA subverts Nicaragua

Managua. The Reagan administration is stepping up its subversive activities against Nicaragua, said Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and Minister of the National Defence.

Addressing a mass rally Ortega said that the main danger to the country came from the alliance between American imperialism and the Honduran military and Somoza gangs.

This year, our people are in for hard times. The United States and the reactionary circles in the ruling junta in Honduras are arming and training Somoza thugs, preparing them for new criminal raids into Nicaragua. On the instructions of the CIA, the counter-revolutionaries are trying to disrupt the country's economy by carrying out acts of sabotage and terrorism against people living in the border areas.

Government crisis in Bolivia

La Paz. Router-TASS. The Bolivian cabinet of ministers has resigned, enabling President Hernan Siles Zúñiga to form a new cabinet or reshuffle the old one at his discretion.

The current government crisis broke out three months after a civilian government came to office after 18 years of military rule.

Dost speaks up on Afghan problem

New York. Constant armed incursions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by gangs from across the border are the main reason for the unsettled situation around Afghanistan, said the Afghan Minister Shah-Mohammad Dost in an interview with "New World Review". He said: "We have repeatedly stated that we want to live in peace and to maintain good, normal relations with all countries, including the United States. Yet, our efforts in this direction are one-sided, we have not received any positive response to our proposals."

America builds bases in Pakistan

Dhaka. In Pakistan, the construction has begun of American electronic surveillance bases to support military operations by the rapid deployment force in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area, the "Navbharat Times" newspaper reports.

These bases will enable the Pentagon to land an armed assault party in any part of the region without preliminary aerial reconnaissance. They are part of huge network of strong points set up by the American military in the Indian Ocean area.

The paper notes that during the Pakistani president's recent visit to the United States, a deal was struck according to which Washington will supply modern types of offensive weapons to Pakistan. In addition, as the newspaper puts it, the Americans will close their eyes to the development of nuclear weapons by Pakistan.

FACTS AND EVENTS

● Jean-Claude Duvalier who proclaimed himself president of Haiti for life has announced that municipal elections will be held next February. The people of this state in the Caribbean Sea will "elect" mayors and members of city councils.

● The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has concluded her visit to the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas). She spent most of her time inspecting the British troops stationed there.

● Smoking has been responsible for 4,000 deaths and 3,000 cases of illness in Switzerland. Life expectancy for smokers, moreover, is considerably shorter than for non-smokers.

● The military board of the Berlin court has sentenced the West German citizen G. Claus to seven years in prison. According to the ADN news agency, Claus has been found guilty of organizing the collection of military and economic intelligence information for the American secret services.

● In 1982 there were more than 150 incidents in the Kampuchean border areas involving shooting from Thailand territory with artillery, mortar and rockets, reports the Kampuchean news agency SPK. In some of the incidents shells were used that were charged with chemical war agents. Thai Navy vessels violated the PRK's territorial waters on more than 650 occasions.

CHILEAN ECONOMY IN CRISIS

Santiago. The Chilean economy and finance minister Rolf Euders has announced that the government has closed down two mortgage banks and one of the few remaining state-run enterprises because of their "insolvency". "Delegate-administrators" were sent to the banks to tackle their "critical financial situation". Last year the government was forced to close four banks.

Chile's foreign debt has now reached 18,000 million dollars, with a runaway inflation and continuing devaluation of the peso, the national currency.



USA (Florida). Members of the "Invasion force", which is planning to infiltrate Cuba, Nicaragua or Panama to topple the legitimate governments there, train in a camp for Latin American counter-revolutionary off-duty outside Miami. The instructors of these international terrorists are professional murderers, among them the notorious "Green Berets". Their chiefs make no secret of the fact that they are training their charges for covert operations in "hostile" countries. In the photo: "Green Berets" holding a regular training session for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. From "Der Spiegel"

NUCLEAR WAR IS A MORTAL SIN

Rome. A meeting has been held in the Vatican between European and American prelates. Delegations from Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, France, the FRG and the United States discussed a draft pastoral message adopted late last year by the national conference of the American Catholic bishops.

This document condemns as "immoral" the key points in Washington's nuclear strategy, while the nuclear war which the American administration regards as possible is denounced as "a mortal sin".

The meeting was necessitated by the growing public concern over the deterioration in the international atmosphere on the one hand, and by the mounting pressure being put on members of the antiwar movement in the United States, particularly on Catholics.

The draft pastoral message has caused undisputed irritation in the White House which regards the stand the Catholics have taken on the war and peace issue as a serious threat to their militarist policies. It now tries by all means possible to thwart the action taken by the religious groups to oppose the arms race and prevent the threat of nuclear war. The US Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and W. Clark, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, have demanded in a peremptory tone a revision of the pastoral message to bring it into conformity with the official line.

Despite attacks and slander from the administration and right-wingers, the Catholics do not intend to renounce the positions they have taken in matters of war and peace.

Science and technology

AUTOMATIC CHOPPER FOR RESCUE OPERATIONS

The Spright is a pilotless helicopter designed in Britain. It weighs 36 kilos, carries a stabilized TV camera on board, goes up to a height of 3,000 metres, and can stay airborne for 2.5 hours. It is controlled like a model aircraft by a radio-line operated from the ground. Its piston engine drives it at a maximum speed of 150 kph and enables it to hover over one spot. The Spright can be used for rescue operations and in geographical prospecting. Its infrared sensors, moreover, can be utilized to detect flows in power transmission lines.



This is the oldest bus in Europe. It was found in the west of Switzerland. Archaeologists believe that it was baked some 3,500-4,000 years B.C.

Photo Kaylone-TASS

OF INTEREST

Entangled horns

"Buffalo tele-tele" — is how local papers headlined what happened near a mountain hotel not far from the Kenyan town of Nyeri. Two buffaloes started a fierce fight over a cow at a watering hole. Suddenly, their horns interlocked the buffaloes froze into a picturesque sculptural pose. They remained standing like that for 18 hours, not moving even after the cow having quenched her thirst, gave them the cold shoulder and made off for the mountains.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE IS IMPERATIVE

Both Americans and non-Americans alike are quite critical in their assessment of the current American administration's two years in power, writes Vilya Kobaysh, in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

They are saying in Washington that in the two remaining years which are left to it the US administration intends to reinforce its position by pretending to improve relations with the USSR and feigning progress at the Geneva talks.

The USSR has already stressed that it favours an improvement in these relations and progress at the Soviet-American talks—but we are not prepared to play games, the newspaper points out. Our position on major current world problems was clearly outlined in the December 21, 1982 address by Yuri Andropov and in the recent Prague Political Declaration. We stress once again: if the White House really wants better relations and problems to be solved—let it for a start instruct its experts to make a thorough study of these documents. Our proposals warrant earnest consideration—given their responsible approach. And, the newspaper emphasises, were such consideration to be forthcoming Reagan's next two years in power, could well be less bleak for both the Americans and other peoples.

IS SLANDER REALLY NECESSARY?

One of the outstanding developments in 1982 was the beginning of a thaw in Sino-Soviet relations and a relaxation in their atmosphere, says the NEW TIMES weekly. This fact is widely recognized in international circles.

The tendency for a gradual improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations and the renunciation of the burden of the past has been brought about by a number of circumstances. The main factor in these changes has been, and will continue to be, the interests and strivings of the peoples of the two countries who are linked by revolutionary traditions, by their struggle for the socialist restructuring of the world and by a friendship with a long history. The alienation between the USSR and China has done the two countries nothing but harm. Both peoples and states are in need of good relations to solve their problems, and they also have common tasks. The most important of these being to ensure peace and security.

The salient fact in these circumstances is that the Chinese leaders continue to issue statements about the policy of "hegemony and expansionism" which, so it is said, is practised by the Soviet Union and acts as "a threat to China". The Chinese news media continue their groundless attacks against different aspects of Soviet policies. Is this really necessary? —asks the weekly.

AMERICA'S PACIFIC AMBITIONS

In the past, Washington, in its desire to consolidate the American positions in the Pacific, put its stake on independent American efforts in this direction or tried to involve its allies in these efforts, depending on who was in power in the White House, writes IZVESTIYA's observer Vasily Kondrashov. Analysing the present American activities in the Pacific, one is struck by the fact that Washington is now trying to operate two levers in its expansionist policies simultaneously. It is doing all it can to build up American military power in the area, attempting, at the same time, to make full use of its allies assigning them the role of monkeys carrying chestnuts out of the fire for their masters.

Kondrashov quotes the following statistics to illustrate the American military presence in the area: there are nearly 200 American warships in the Pacific including seven aircraft carriers, fourteen cruisers, forty submarines, and numerous destroyers and assault boats. Sailing under orders to the Pacific is the first atomic submarine rocket-carrier of the Ohio type carrying Trident ballistic missiles.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST LEBANON

An unbiased observer cannot fail to notice the active efforts which we are making at the negotiations with Tel Aviv to achieve the most urgent task—that of putting an end to the Israeli occupation, said the Lebanese Prime Minister Chabib Wazzan in an interview he gave to the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIIYA's special correspondent, G. Musayev. The main cause for the continuing Lebanese crisis is outside conspiracy, stressed the Prime Minister. Lebanon has been drawn into the orbit of a dangerous struggle and confrontation which has cost us dear. While possessing meagre possibilities, Lebanon has become the main country confronting Israel. Flamingly adhering to the common Arab orientation, we have put forward proposals to conduct a united strategy in order to reduce the threat which faces us. Yet, our proposal has not been implemented. This has resulted in a situation in which Lebanon became the victim of aggression and was humiliated. Now it is necessary to make every effort to get rid of this nightmare. We hope that the fraternal Arab countries will do all they can to facilitate this process.

Liquid crystals revive 'cuckoo clock'

The tourists who had gathered to watch the proceedings were at first amused. But seeing the buffaloes in the same position the next morning they became worried.

Somebody suggested tearing them apart by two cats. But when a brave individual approached the animals in order to try and put a steel rope around one of them, the buffaloes raised their heads in surprise and disengaged themselves without any difficulty. They lay motionless after that. To their unwanted rescue, who quickly found themselves a refuge in the nearest available bushes of a windmill, a blinking owl and a delightfully playing bell.

An attempt at a cross between a timepiece, which would have been appreciated by our grandfathers, and the latest electronic advancements has been made by the Japanese in Costa, which came out with three models of a rather unusual electronic desk clock. Every hour, the clock's liquid-crystal time display shows moving pictures of a windmill, a blinking owl and a delightfully playing bell.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai GOLDIN,
Minister of the USSR,
President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society

INDIA'S 33rd ANNIVERSARY

The Soviet Union is now the scene of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Week marking the 33rd anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India, which falls on January 26. It has become a good tradition in the life of our two peoples to celebrate mutual national holidays.

Soviet-Indian links are rightly described as a model of relations between nations with differing social systems—primarily because they are based on strict compliance with the principles of equality and mutual respect. If one was to make a chart of the dynamic governing the development of Soviet-Indian cooperation throughout the period of Indian independence, it would be represented by a steadily rising line.

What is the "secret" of this success? A good answer might be the following statement I heard in India: "Whichever party is in power in our country, our relations with the Soviet Union will never change be-

cause our entire people want friendship with it."

To that we can only add that in the Soviet Union the movement for friendship with India is of a genuinely popular nature, one indication of this being the activities of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, which has branches in all the Soviet republics.

The mutual sympathy of our peoples is understandable and easy to explain. In his address to the peoples of the East in the first days after the 1917 October Revolution, Vladimir Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, forecast that all oppressed peoples would become our comrades-in-arms in the drive for a new world of the freedom and equality of all peoples and for the emancipation of mankind from war. Lenin had great sympathy for the Indian's struggle against the century-old foreign yoke.

Naturally enough, relations between our countries gained striking momentum after India

became independent in August 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru well realized that he would find a sincere friend and supporter in building a new India not in the Western powers but in the world's first socialist state. The USSR established diplomatic relations with India several months prior to the formal declaration of the country's independence. The Soviet Union helped build up a multibranched state-run sector in the Indian economy, and this new form of development of the nation. Soviet political and diplomatic backing played a significant part in bolstering the young republic's independence.

For her part free India became active on the anti-imperialist front. Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the founders of the non-alignment movement, which was started in the mid-50s.

In 1971 the USSR and India signed a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, which was named a "tool of peace"

In Asia by the progressive public. The subsequent developments on the subcontinent in the 70s were settled largely due to Soviet solidarity with India's fair stand.

Late last year, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov and visiting Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reaffirmed in Moscow their allegiance to the course now being followed by our countries and peoples.

The current situation confronts our friendship societies with new goals. Alongside their educational activities, activists of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and our Indian colleagues have been working hard to mobilize the public of the two countries in the drive for peace, détente and disarmament.

Now the world faces new serious trials, as the imperial ambitions of the current American administration create a very real threat of nuclear war.

The Pentagon flexes its muscles close to the Soviet and Indian borders—we are talking of the unparalleled American naval and air presence in the Indian Ocean, and in the Persian Gulf. The so-called Central Command has been set up, with American armed forces targeted at South-West and West Asia and East Africa. This fact cannot but threaten the interests and security of the USSR and India. In these circumstances the campaign for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace acquires special importance.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST SOLAR POWER PLANT OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF TURKMENIA HAS GONE INTO OPERATION. It supplies energy to a scientific center situated close to the republic's capital, Ashkhabad. The center studies questions relating to the creation of solar-energy engineering.

● OVER 800 THOUSAND YOUNG MEN AND GIRLS JOINED STUDENTS' BUILDING TEAMS LAST YEAR. Working in different branches of the national economy they carried out work to the value of 1.7 billion roubles.

● THE SOVIET UNION IS TO STEP UP GAS EXTRACTION FROM ITS CONTINENTAL SHELF. About 15 billion cubic metres of gas was extracted from offshore deposits last year. But this accounts for less than three per cent of the gas output extracted in the USSR. In the past year the total volume of gas extraction in the Soviet Union surpassed 500 billion cubic metres, most of which was obtained from the deposits of Western Siberia.

● A WINTER ROUTE OVER THE VENISEL RIVER HAS GONE INTO OPERATION IN AN INACCESSIBLE PART OF THE TUVA AUTONOMOUS SOVIET REPUBLIC IN SIBERIA. A thick layer of ice formed over the river during frosts of 40 degrees Centigrade, and it became possible to haul various cargoes over the ice by automobile transport. The ice route stretches for 300 kilometres.

ROBOTS ON THE JOB

A considerable increase in production without the need for additional manpower has become possible at the Polytar radio equipment factory in Chelyabinsk due to the use of industrial robots.

Automatic manipulators were introduced early this month to the painting sector. This is the fourth operation at the plant to be done by robots. They also press and perform turning and drilling operations.

Higher education in the USSR



● The torment exams (left).
● Jubilation—full marks for the most excruciating exam!

The Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, one of the oldest metallurgical colleges in this country, whose students you see in the photos, trains experts in 15 occupations. Like all students in our country at the present time they are now in the middle of examinations. Tests and exams assess the extent of the knowledge accumulated throughout the term—the results of strenuous work and of the first independent research.

About 5,300,000 students receive tuition at the country's colleges and universities (there are already 892 of them) with four out of every ten students combining evening studies or correspondence courses with work. Education at our colleges, as the case with all education in our country, is free. The majority of students get stipends, for which over 1,000 million roubles are allocated annually.

In the USSR there are 197 students on 100,000 of the population. But arguably the main achievement in the sphere of higher education is its decisive orientation towards life, towards the needs of the national economy. Our colleges train specialists in 400 fields and in some 1,000 specialties embracing all the modern branches of science and the national economy. In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) over 4,000,000 young specialists will graduate from our colleges.

Gas pipelines with a difference

A complex for the anti-corrosion lining of pipes has gone into operation at the metal pipe factory in the town of Kharispy, in the Ukraine.

The production lines in the new method begin with tunnel furnaces which heat large-diameter pipes moved along by a special conveyor while being rotated around their axis and, at the same time, tightly wrapped in several layers of polyethylene film saturated with epoxy resin. This "shirt", which is only three to four millimetres thick, provides reliable protection for gas pipelines from corrosive exposure.

This improved manufacturing process saves a lot of time for builders of gas pipelines who at present have to apply anti-corrosion layers on pipes out in the field in a labour intensive operation.

When it starts to operate at full capacity, the new complex will deliver to customers 700 thousand tonnes of pipes a year.

Transmission line across the desert

The remote oil fields in Western Turkmenia have been switched to a 250-kilometre high-tension electric transmission line linking Ashkhabad and Kizyl-Arvat. The line connects the oil-bearing areas of the republic to the unified power grid of Central Asia.

The line which brings electricity from the Mary power station to the oil fields was built in the adverse conditions of the desert. Some pylons have been reinforced with special installations to protect them from the shifting sands.

The use of reliable centralized electricity supplies at the oil fields will boost oil extraction. All in all, it is planned to build more than five thousand kilometres of different electric lines in the republic before the end of 1985. One-third of the planned length is already in operation.

PLANTING BEECHES IN THE CARPATHIANS

Last autumn the Carpathian foresters stored enough beech seeds for several years to come. These seeds, which are needed so badly for planting new forests only germinate once every five to seven years.

The Carpathians are a major beech-growing area. Beech is used for making furniture and doors, musical instruments and wood. Its strong trunk and its thick and dense system of roots stand up well to wind and protect mountain slopes from landslides and erosion by water.

Beech has been planted here over an area of 500 thousand hectares. The beech forests which will reach commercial age in the next century, will bear vivid witness to our care for the environment.

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SOME THOUGHTS ON THE MODERN MARRIAGE

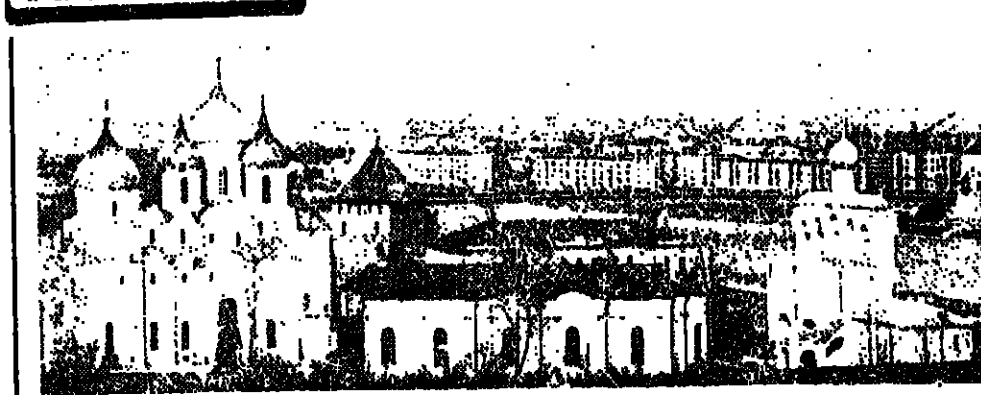
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HOME NEWS

Places to visit



The Kremlin at Novgorod: a chronicle in stone

The Novgorod Kremlin is an architectural monument of Old Rus. Built over 900 years ago on a high bank of the river Volkhov, it was an impregnable stronghold.

At first it was made out of huge logs which served as reliable protection from enemy arrows and spears, though not from fire. So the wooden walls were gradually replaced by stone. From the very beginning Novgorod architecture was noted for its monumental quality, terseness and a minimum number of decorative details.

All these characteristics are to be found in the Kremlin buildings. Its palatial chambers, cathedrals and churches. The interior of the buildings were covered with wonderful frescoes. Novgorod which did not suffer from the Mongol-Tatar invasion retained for centuries the cultural wealth of Old Rus.

The city was destroyed by the Nazi invaders during World War II. Only 40 buildings were left. Remnants of old Russian art which had stayed intact for centuries, suffered severe damage.

The ancient Kremlin has now been almost completely restored.

Science and technology

A COSMIC WATER GAUGE

Cosmic rays have been used to make automatic measurements of the snowfall near the Kazakh capital, Alma-Ata, with the help of an electronic detection system employing quartz clocks and microcomputers.

The instruments are placed at two levels—under the snow and above it. This allows scientists to register the effect of the snow water upon the intensity of the cosmic radiation flow. The information is supplied daily to the data collection station by radio.

Measurements of snowfall employing cosmic high-energy particles ensure great precision in assessing the water conserved in the snow layer. This is important for timely prediction of river floods, planning of irrigation reservoirs and operation of power stations.

This stand-alone system has been developed at Karakum University and will be placed at many selected points in the Tien Shan mountain range.

GAS FROM RIVER VALLEYS

Western Siberian gas deposits lie as a rule in the valleys created by rivers that used to flow in that region millions of years ago, concluded geographers at Kharkov University in the Ukraine after an analysis of the ancient relief. They employed stimulation methods based on remote seismic sounding data. Thus, it has been established that a considerable part of the Medvezhy gas deposit in the Far North is concentrated in the lower reaches of the river network that existed 40 million years ago near the ancient sea. The territory was then a plain similar to the Volga or Kuban estuaries. Sand sediments remained in the bed of the river and its tributaries, later forming loose rocks saturated with gas. Knowing this, one can get a fairly exact picture of the structure of the gas deposits to locate the drilling sites.

MINI CONTAINER-CARRIERS FOR THE ARCTIC

Soviet engineers have designed a mini container-carrier for cruising in the coastal zone of the USSR's Arctic coast. The carrier's light draught enables it to sail in less than two metres of water and thus it is particularly suited to the shallow seas typical of this region.

In the opinion of Vladimir Vladimirov, one of the authors of the national programme for the development of Siberia's transport, the merchant marine of the new generation will change the traditional cargo-handling methods. Before the bulk of the cargo delivered in ships was reloaded on road-slides, now 200-250-tonne containers stored on board will be hoisted ashore down special masts off the bow and sides of the ship.

The Soviet programme for the development of transport in Siberia and the Far East provides, simultaneously for the building of icebreakers, large displacement dry cargo and light carriers, as well as for the construction of a coastal marine. Already in operation is a self-unloading motorship of the "Vayenga" type, which does not need to be moored alongside for unloading. It features a 12-home crane with a 30-ton hoist.

ORNAMENTS OUT OF MAMMOTH TUSKS

Young masters from the renowned Kholmogory were sent to far-away Lavosguba to help found Katcha's first home-crafting workshop. The boys produced by this shop are today to be found in museums in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

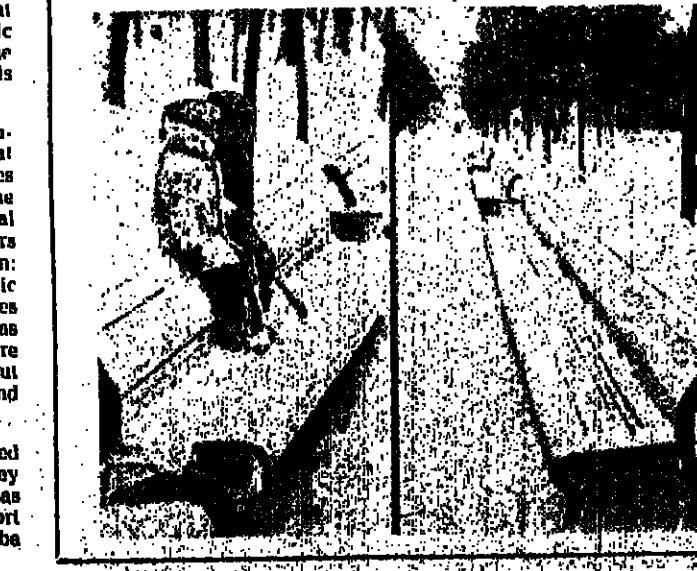
The local craftsmen have great plans — they intend to make goblets and caskets out of the mammoth tusks based on motifs from the "Kalevala", the Karelian epic. It is in this way that they will commemorate the 10th anniversary, in 1985, of the publication of the "Kalevala".

MOSCOW SIGHTS

This winter snow has been scarce in Moscow. At long last, however, we have had a snowfall and this has given the familiar landmarks of our capital a more seasonal look.

In the photos: the Tchaikovsky Monument by the Conservatoire in Herzen Street (above), Tverskoi Boulevard (below).

Photos by Andrei Knyazev



VIEWPOINT

FAMILY IN FOCUS

Marina GORDEYEVA, expert in family economics and sociology at the Soviet Women's Committee

Q: Of late considerably more attention has been paid in the Soviet Union to family problems. What is the reason for this?

A: All over the world the institution of the family is experiencing hard times and the USSR is no exception. I am thinking in particular of the increase in the divorce-rate, low birth rate, etc. Families of one and two children prevail. While as research shows, it is in the interests of society to have families with three or four children. Therefore the importance of the resolution adopted in 1981 by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR providing for partially paid leave for the mother until her child is one year old, as well as one-time payments to working mothers of the first and second child. Before, such payments were made to working mothers of three and more children and they were smaller in size.

We hope that these measures will lead to larger families. But most important of all is the profit deriving to the baby for it will be grown up at home, surrounded by constant love and care.

Q: According to statistics available in the USA, American parents pay over 200 thousand dollars on the upkeep, upbringing and education of each child until he or she is 22. What does a child "cost" in the USSR?

A: As far as I know, we don't go in for such estimates. And this is why in most countries major expenditure for children apart from food and clothing goes on doctors (little children often fall ill), kindergartens, education and on training them for a job. All these costs are paid in the Soviet Union from social consumption funds, consisting of state budget allocations and deductions from enterprise profits — they are not paid by parents.

The system of pre-school education occupies a special place in the Soviet Union. 130 thousand kindergartens and creches are attended by almost 15 million children of pre-school age annually. Here 80 per cent of the cost is paid for from public consumption funds and the remaining 20 per cent by the parents. The state allocations for pre-school education grew all the time. In 1971-75, they amounted to over 17,000 million roubles, and to almost 23,000 million roubles over the next five years.

Q: Each year millions of young people get married in the Soviet Union. As a rule, new families tend to live apart from their parents. How do the newlyweds solve their housing problem?

A: About 80 per cent of urban families live in separate apartments with all modern conveniences. By 1990 the state has undertaken to provide all the urban population with separate apartments, families with children and new families being given priority in receiving apartments from the state. Young families also enjoy the benefit of certain tax deductions, easy-term state loans, etc. If a baby is born to a family, one of the spouses has the right to an interest-free loan from his or her employers of up to 1,600 roubles, to be repaid in eight years. If another child is born during this period, 200 roubles is deducted from the loan, and there is 300 roubles for the third child.

The volume of free services and privileges enjoyed by the 270 million Soviet people grows all the time. A 20 per cent growth in services is envisaged over the current five-year plan period.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A PRODUCTION COMPLEX IN THE BAM AREA

The development of the South Yakutia territorial production complex, the first in the Baidar-Amur Railway zone, is the subject of a story in PRAVDA. The complex will play a most important role in the economic and social development of the entire Soviet North East. A large steel centre is needed in the area and there are all the prerequisites for creating one in Yakutia — the northernmost autonomous republic occupying one-seventh of Soviet territory. Known stocks of high-quality iron ores exceed 24,000 million tonnes. Besides, the minerals lie within a 200 km radius, with coke deposits and the Tynda-Berkut railway nearby.

The complex, the first to be constructed in the BAM area, will have the Baidar-Tommot-Yakutsk railway which, like the Tynda-Berkut, too will be part of the Baidar-Amur Railway running through its territory. The railway will be of decisive importance not only for the further development of the complex, but for the development of the entire autonomous republic. The adjoining regions, and in the first place the Magadan Region, will profit tangibly. And the contribution from the north-east towards a stronger national economy will become greater.

DIVISION OF LABOUR IN SOVIET SCIENCE

If science in each constituent republic were not an inalienable part of the whole of Soviet science, each republic academy would inevitably wish to encompass as many scientific fields as possible, writes the magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN. This would mean scattering scientific forces and unnecessary duplication in research. The unity of Soviet science allows each republic academy to focus on the problems which to them appear to be most promising, either because of the needs of the republic's economy, or because of the availability of specific scientific personnel and expertise. Besides, each republic knows that when the need arises, it can always use the results of research conducted by other republics. This constitutes the principle of the division of labour in Soviet science.

Thus, scientists and engineers from Azerbaijan have done much to develop the oil resources in other republics. They have taken an active part in the development of oil fields in the RSFSR, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and other regions. Azerbaijan scientists are engaged in joint research with geologists and prospectors from the GDR and Romania, and they help much in the development of oil fields in Afghanistan, India, Algeria, and Syria.

Azerbaijan scientists and specialists have started using modern space technologies to promote the more effective exploration and development of natural resources in the Soviet republics.

Among other things, they have created a moveable information and measurement complex and other instruments which are being used with a measure of success.

With each year, more and more importance is attached to research and exploration of natural resources on the atmosphere and to monitoring environmental pollution. Effective measures are devised for purification purposes, and space technologies are designed and introduced in the national economy. On the whole, this work has led to the pooling of efforts by a number of scientific staffs from the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, the academies in other constituent republics, and in the countries of the socialist community.

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Nikolai Alexeyev

SOVIET SCHOOL
OF CONDUCTING:two more
'rising
stars'

Igor Golovchik and Nikolai Alexeyev have taken second places (the first place was not awarded) at the recent 7th International Contest of Conductors in West Berlin. They are both twenty-six. The former conducts a symphony orchestra in the major Siberian city of Irkutsk and the latter will be graduating this spring from the Leningrad Conservatoire.

Fifty young maestros from thirty-one countries met in West Berlin. Different roads, different biographies, different mastery. But as was noted by the famous Soviet composer Tikhon Khrennikov, who was a member of the contest jury for the third time, "I don't recall such a great number of strong competitors before or such a high and mature level."



Igor Golovchik

This makes the victory of the Soviet conductors all the more significant. Igor Golovchik was born in Moscow in a family having no relation to music: both his father and mother are athletic gymnastics coaches. Feeling that their son had exceptional musical talent, they almost forcibly brought him to a music school. The boy's genuine vocation became apparent in the senior forms, and later and more brilliantly — at the conducting school at the Moscow Conservatoire. It was no accident that at the Conservatoire itself where the department of symphonic conducting only accepts applicants with a higher musical education, an exception was

made for nineteen-year-old Golovchik. Everyone was attracted, and still continues to be attracted, by his seriousness, astonishing industriousness, restlessness and by his avid passion for music. Says chief conductor at the Bolshoi Theatre Yuri Simonov, talking about Golovchik, his former pupil, "I don't think that his success at the Karajan contest will turn Igor's head. He is a proud musician who clearly sees his purpose."

Alexeyev was born in Leningrad. His father was a blacksmith, and his mother a cashier. He joined the Conservatoire as a choir student, but soon his enthusiasm for conducting a symphony orchestra was so apparent that he was transferred to the class of "symphonists" led by Mark Jansons, who in his time, also won second prize at the Karajan Contest. After the Contest, newspapers said I am a poet and a lyricist. They are wrong, although I have nothing against either poetry or lyricism, said Nikolai Alexeyev. I am on better terms with drama, thrust, conflict, and contrasts. I like conducting Shostakovich, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Berlioz, and Debussy.

DUROV'S CORNER
CELEBRATES ITS
70th ANNIVERSARY

A celebration to mark the 70th anniversary of Durov's Corner has been held at the Vladimir Durov Animal Theatre in Moscow.

The Corner which was founded 70 years ago by the famous clown and animal tamer Vladimir Durov in the street which used to be called Staraya Zhezdinka, was intended as an important cultural and educational centre, says Natalia Durova, the art director and theatre manager, who is the founder's granddaughter. Shows for children here were combined with serious efforts to introduce them to the animal world. Vladimir Durov's motto was, "teach by amusing," and it has since become the fundamental principle of the Russian school of animal taming.

The Durov Animal Theatre has now been in existence for three seasons. We have staged five plays in which feathered and quadruped actors (we have 300 of them) have played in Moscow and on tour on more than two thousand occasions.

At the end of the present season, we want to open to vision a unique two-tier zoo built in the theatre compound. We are also starting to restore the memorial corner and to arrange a museum in the old building.



V/O Avtoexport annually delivers around 300,000 Lada cars abroad. In the photo: a Lada in Britain.

JOINING FORCES

Three major Finnish firms have opened a joint representative office in Moscow. Each of the companies concerned has maintained long-standing and stable links with its Soviet partners. Our electric engineering systems and instruments are in use on fifteen of the icebreakers built for the Soviet Union, while our thyristor control devices are fitted into the 110 electric locomotives that Finland bought from the USSR, says Director General of the Sturmborg company.

Ahlstrom sells paper and machines for the wood-working and glassware industries and buys Soviet timber and machine tools. Over a number of years Thomasto, the trading company, has sold the Soviet Union metal parts of buildings for different purposes as well as complete projects. It also sells consumer goods, such as furniture, wallpaper, blue jeans, rugs and car-

pets. Each firm has a representative of its own in Moscow. Though they specialize in different fields, their aim is the same — to expand the mutually advantageous Soviet-Finnish trade.

Contacts
and contracts

© A major contract has been signed in Oslo between the All-Union Foreign Trade Association Technolimport and the Norwegian firm of Standard Telefon og Kabelfabrik A/S under which Norway is to receive a large consignment of Blyssva refrigerators, which the firm also intends to market in Sweden and Denmark.

© The Second International Exhibition of Equipment for Anti-Corrosion Coatings is to be held this year in Leningrad between 10 and 19 March.

Designing
mines
for India

A whole set of specifications and documents for the modernization of a coal-processing plant at Kaitiara, prepared by the Giproshakht design institute in Leningrad, has been sent to India.

We have long-standing and profitable links with India in the designing of coal enterprises, says Giproshakht director, Vladimir Mikhlin. This cooperation goes back over 20 years.

Very soon the institute is to despatch to India specialists and documents for the construction of the main slanting shaft at the Janjira mine and the Mukunda strip-mine. Two processing plants — for coking and energy coal — are to be built at Mukunda.

At the present time the institute is designing coal pits to be built at Talcher and Nigehi with Soviet help.

Expansion
in Soviet-American
trade urged

Despite existing obstacles, cooperation in trade between the USSR and the USA should be expanded since it meets the interests of both countries. This is the opinion of the Soviet and American scientists, experts and businessmen, who took part in a bilateral meeting in Moscow, involving economic experts of the UN associations in the USSR and the USA.

The meeting focused on East-West trade, including pressing issues of Soviet-American commercial contacts. The conference listed restrictions on credits and the sale of the so-called high technology products to the Soviet Union as being among the main factors preventing the active development of these relations. In the course of the discussion, which both sides described as having been useful, attention was also paid to the economic development of the two countries.

The next meeting of experts is scheduled to take place in the United States in 1984.

RADAR EQUIPMENT FROM TESLA

The three hundredth set of landing radar equipment, supplied to this country by the Czechoslovak foreign trade association of Onipol, has been installed at Leningrad Airport, in Armenia. This event was the subject of a press conference held at the Czechoslovak trade mission in Moscow.

It was 20 years ago that we bought the first set of radar equipment manufactured by the Tesla-Pardubice factory, said Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation of the USSR, I. Maakivsky. Today, the elegant, colourful and reliable instruments produced by this factory ensure the safety and regularity of our flights to

all parts of the country. We are content with their quality, with the way they are assembled, with the standards of maintenance and servicing. Radar manufacturers in Czechoslovakia produce a major proportion of this type of technology within CMEA. Tesla maintains particularly close ties with Soviet organizations.

DAGOMYS ON THE BLACK SEA

This develops the theme of festive rest. In one of the wings of the building — is a medical service with treatment rooms. There is also a swimming pool with sea water and a sauna complex. There is a conference hall for 1,000, which can easily be turned into a discotheque. Hall, side-shows, and a Beryozka shop. The tourist complex includes

the eight-storey cylinder of the Olimpisky hotel for 450 places, glided by lodges, and the motel Meridian with two-storey suites, where the bottom story functions as a covered garage. Nearby are the comfortable vans of a motor camp ground and a car servicing station. Next to the living quarters are restaurants, bars, with fish meals and Cossack Kuch, known for its shashlyks.

GARCIA LORCA ON THE SCREEN

The play by the Spanish writer Garcia Lorca, "La casa de Bernarda Alba", which has been staged many times by theatres in Georgia, is now to be seen on the screen. The movie is directed by B. Chikheidze.

Lorca's play attracted us by the topicality of the problems it deals with, said the young director. The upbringing of the future generation, the preservation of good family traditions based on mutual understanding

and love—the subjects of Lorca's play—are matters of general human importance, which are as vital today as they were then.

Besides, the literary content of the play in itself provides unlimited opportunities for the camera.

Among the other prominent actors and actresses starring in the film is the well-known Soviet actress Veriko Andzhaparidze.

FACTS
and EVENTS

Exhibitions. Works of applied art from Mexico are on view at a show which has opened in the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent. Ceramic statuettes, wall masks, terra-cotta figurines all by unknown masters acquaint us with the customs and everyday life of the tribes of pre-Columbian America. Also on a display are works by Mexico's modern folk craftsmen.

Films. At the Mosfilm Studios director Mikhail Shvets has started shooting a five-part serial based on Gogol's "Dead Souls" for Central TV. The Moscow Art Theatre actor, Alexander Kalyagin, has been invited to play the role of Chichikov.

This picture called "The Young Ones" by one of Volotda's leading graphic artists Dzhanna Tutundzhian is part of an exhibition of her works now to be seen at the exhibition hall at 4th Gorky Street. There are 700 paintings and drawings on view.

Raduga:
THE USSR'S YOUNGEST PUBLISHERS

This country's youngest publishers, Raduga (Rainbow), will be issuing the following titles at the start of the new year: "Peter 1" by Alexei Tolstol in Serbo-Croatian, "The Fate of a Man" by Mikhail Sholokhov in German, and "Around the World by Sea", a marine encyclopedia for children, in Czech.

This year, Raduga will produce 600 titles in 130 languages. It specializes in classical and modern fiction, words on linguistics, aesthetics, literary criticism, sport and tourism.

Foreign readers can also avail themselves of books in the following series: "The Working Class in Modern Literature", and "The Library of Russian and Soviet Stories". Raduga publishes books by the authors of all the fraternal Soviet peoples in many foreign tongues. The Soviet Union leads the world in its output of foreign literature in translation. Raduga cooperates with book distributing agencies, publishers and authors from practically all the countries which took part in the Helsinki conference.

The State Lithuanian SSR Opera and Ballet Theatre has staged a production of A. Rakauskas' ballet, "Forever Alive". The ballet is based on motifs from drawings by the Lithuanian artist, S. Krasauskas. Fragments from the artist's cycle of sketches, "The Struggle", "Dreams", "Life" and "Memory" have been re-created in dance. A scene from the ballet.

IBBY DIPLOMA
to Sergei MIKHAILOV

The 18th congress of the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) held at Cambridge, Britain, has awarded Sergei Mikhailov, president of the USSR national section and member of the IBBY executive, with an IBBY honorary member diploma for his "outstanding contribution to the activities of the International Board".

The diploma is the highest IBBY distinction and has previously only been awarded on a few occasions to outstanding figures in the world of literature for children and young people.

WHAT'S ON!

January 22-24

THEATRES

Kremles Palace of Congresses (Kremles), 22, 23 (mat)—Concerts. 24—A Concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 22 (eve)—Melikov, "Legend of Love" (ballet); 23 (eve)—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Bolshe Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 22 (mat)—Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "The Swan Lake" (opera); 23 (eve)—Prokofiev, "Betrothal in the Monastery" (opera); 23 (mat)—Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 23 (eve)—Shostakovich, "Katerina Izmailova" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 22—Millecker, "Der Bettelstudent" (opera); 23 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 23 (eve)—Offenbach, "La belle Helene" (opera); 24—Tchaikovsky, "Ritzy" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 22 (mat)—Felsman, "An Old Comedy"; 22 (eve)—Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes"; 23

(mat and aft)—Cesargrande, "Nocchio's Adventure"; Kharinikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 23 (mat)—Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 24—Zhurbin, "Penelope". Chamber Musical Theatre (Leningradsky Prospekt), 22—Double-bill: Kobekin, "Song"; Desyatnikov, "Poor People"; Kobekin, "Madman's Diary"; Britten, "The Golden Vanity".

The Ram (Riga Film Studio USSR).

A film about the poet in press—the part and the danger of human interference.

Cinema: "Progress" (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 22—monosovetsky Prospekt, Maly Universitet. I Beg Your Pardon, Ales (India 2 parts).

A love-story between a poor young man and a girl from a wealthy family. Cinema: "Ural" (6 Ural'skaya St.), Metro Sushyokovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel), 22, 23 — Maryla Rodowicz (Poland).

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresenevskaya Embankment), 22, 23, 24—"Walk a Kilometer" variety programme, featuring the Auto-graph rock group and the Suvorov dance ensemble.

Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena, 22, 23, 24 — Moscow Ballet on ice.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport, 22—Moscow Spartak vs Central Army Club, 23 — Moscow Dynamo vs Kiev Sokol, 5 p.m. (both days).

Spartak vs CAC is the central match of the 37th USSR championship.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for January 16, 1983

Currency Quotations in roubles
Canadian dollar 100 57.73
English pound 100 111.64
Finnish markka 100 13.44

French franc 100 10.67
FRG (Deutsch mark) 100 30.36
Indian rupee 100 7.18
Italian lira 10,000 5.26
Japanese yen 1,000 3.09
Spanish peseta 100 0.36
Swedish krona 100 9.78
Swiss franc 100 36.86

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.), 22 — USSR men's championship. Moscow Dynamo vs Kaunas Zalgiris, 5 p.m.

Zalgiris, the best team of the Lithuanian SSR, is the leader in the current championship.

FENCING

Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba Sports Gym, 22, 23 and 24—International "Moscow Sabre" Tournament. On January 22, at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. On January 23, at 10 a.m. and on January 24, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

This traditional tournament for the "Sportivnaya Moskva" newspaper prize is being held for the 11th time.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 23—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.